"Mr. Stefansson has greatly magnified the difficulty of making stone pots and lamps, naturally enough, for he never saw their manufacture. He says, 'To make a large pot (inside measure say 9 by 40 inches and 7 inches deep) is said to take all a man's spare time for a year, and some take two years to the making of a pot. Lamps are more quickly made. Certain individuals are considered expert pot-makers, and many others attain old age without ever having made a large pot, though all have owned one or more. We have here the beginning of division of labour, the germ of a "trade." These pot and lamp makers furnish the best example known to me both of specialization of industries by tribes and of the division of labour among individuals!'" (2)

Two members of the staff of our expedition, Mr. J.R. Cox and Mr. J.J. O'Neill, watched the manufacture of a lamp about 3 feet long at Port Epworth in July, 1915. The workman, who was only a young man of about twenty-five years, hewed his block out of the solid rock in a single day. Two days later his lamp was finished, though he worked only at odd intervals. At the same time the children were amusing themselves by making small lamps and pots from two to eight inches long. Working steadily, even an

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"2. Geol. Survey Canada, Museum Bulletin, No. 6, 1914, p. 28."

unskilled native could make the largest lamp in use in three days, and a pot would take him very little longer. A Dolphin and Union strait woman wandered east with her [54] husband one spring, spent the summer around Tree river, and returned to her own land the following winter with a large lamp and a pot that they had made. This was in fact the object of their journey, although neither of them had ever seen a lamp or a pot manufactured before. The majority of the natives of Coronation gulf do the same thing at some time or other in their lives, for fresh soapstone (talc chlorite schist) such as is found at Tree river requires no great skill in handling, and can be adzed quite easily even with so soft a metal as copper. It is only natural that the local natives should often make extra pots and lamps for trading purposes, but they by no means specialize in this industry, nor rank in any way as professional stone-cutters."

2: Stefansson--102-103 (1908-12) 1914 Copper Eskimo
116, 463, 437

"But besides this sexual division of labor there is a rudimentary one of another sort. Lame men or others for some reason not well able to hunt are likely to be occupied in the making and mending of implements and utensils and in some cases a man's skill at bow-making or pot-making is well known to be superior to the average and he therefore makes bows and pots for his neighbours occasionally merely as a favor, but [103] sometimes also for pay. Commonly a man who makes pots, for instance, is thereby handicapped in hunting and is consequently paid in caribou skins which he needs to clothe himself and his family."